

## STORE IN FALL

Secretary Tyree Says Co-operative Concern Will Be Opened.

Winter Coal Offered At Lowest Price to Members.

The first store to be opened by the Departmental Co-operative Guild, incorporated, in which many of the clerks in the Government departments are interested, will be established this fall, according to Ames Tyree, secretary of the guild. The guild has over 500 members, who have subscribed for about \$10,000 of the stock of the corporation.

Secretary Tyree, when seen by a Times reporter this morning, was enthusiastic over the support and interest shown among the clerks and over the bright outlook for success in the co-operative movement.

### Will Open Grocery Store.

Sufficient capital has been paid in and secured, now, said he, to assure the establishment of the first store of the guild. He continued: "By next October we shall have in operation a complete and modern grocery and provision store in some central down-town location. We have the capital necessary; we are now considering the applications of a number of men for the position of manager, and we have been offered several good sites, so that no difficulty is presented now in carrying out our plans to have the store ready for business in October."

"Of course, this will be only the first step in the plans for the guild. If this meets with the success that we predict it will, and which our members all believe it will, we shall then increase the business from time to time to include all lines carried by a complete department store."

"Not only have clerks in all of the departments endorsed the co-operative scheme with their subscriptions, but several of the heads of bureaus and high officials have subscribed for the stock, and given it their hearty endorsement as being one of the best things in their opinion, that has ever been undertaken for the benefit of the Government clerk."

### To Supply Winter's Coal.

"Material benefits are already accruing to its members. The officers have asked bids from a number of local coal dealers for supplying coal to all the members of the guild. In response to this several dealers have submitted bids showing a substantial reduction from the prevailing retail prices. This item in itself will mean a very large saving to members, and has been made possible solely through our organization."

"The only paid official of the corporation is the newly elected auditor, E. B. Yerby, of the Department of Agriculture, and his compensation is limited to a per hour allowance for the actual time spent in the service of the guild. All the profits, therefore, will be shared by the members."

"In order to secure subscribers against possible loss, the treasurer, he will pay \$100 to any person or persons who are instrumental in arresting a murderer. This county has of recent months been the scene of a series of crimes, ranging from murder downward."

Mr. Leach believes that the time to arrest a murderer is immediately after the perpetration of his crime, and with this in view he has taken the rather unusual method of constituting every citizen an officer of the law.

### CLEAN LINEN IN HOTELS

REQUIRED BY GEORGIA LAW

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—Hotels of Georgia were raked free and aft in the house because of the character of the bed linen. As a result, a bill was passed making clean sheets, clean pillow cases, clean towels, etc., compulsory in the hostleries of the State.

The measure makes it a misdemeanor for any hotel proprietor not to furnish spotless linen for guests. The bill was passed largely through the efforts of commercial travelers, who have been asserting for two years that they were not getting a clean deal from Georgia hotel men.

OFFERS STANDING REWARD FOR ARRESTING SLAYERS

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 3.—District Attorney Leach, of Cambria county, has announced that hereafter he will pay \$100 to any person or persons who are instrumental in arresting a murderer. This county has of recent months been the scene of a series of crimes, ranging from murder downward.

Mr. Leach believes that the time to arrest a murderer is immediately after the perpetration of his crime, and with this in view he has taken the rather unusual method of constituting every citizen an officer of the law.

### DEAD ACTRESS BURIED;

TRAGEDY STILL MYSTERY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—The body of Miss Laura Matthews, who was found dead near Colorado Springs on Tuesday, has been buried in Elmwood cemetery. The body of Miss Matthews arrived here accompanied by Tillie Green, the nurse who figured so prominently in the case. Mr. Coey, Mr. and Mrs. Manser, Mrs. Matthews, and Mrs. J. V. Manser, a sister, with the Rev. Mr. Meador, composed the party, which started immediately from the train to the cemetery.

Mr. Coey said he would remain in Kansas City for a day or two. He said he would send a lawyer to Colorado Springs at once, to investigate the conditions surrounding the alleged suicide of Miss Matthews.

"I still believe the girl was murdered," he said. "I'll never believe it was suicide."

### MILITARY STORES SHIPPED

FOR USE IN PHILIPPINES

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Large quantities of merchandise, ammunition, and supplies of every description for use of the army in the Philippines are being shipped to the islands. Within the next few days four transports will sail loaded to full capacity with military stores. In addition they will carry 2,000 men of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Infantry.

### WRIST CUT BY GLASS.

While handling a large piece of glass at 52 F street northwest, Louis Delinger, twenty-seven years old, employed by Warren & Dyer, was painfully cut about the right wrist this morning. He was treated at the Emergency Hospital.

## Injustice in Regulation Of Railways By States, Declares C. E. Townsend

Michigan Congressman Discusses the Duty of Common Carriers.

Appraisal of Property Must Be Needed to Adjust Rates.

Representative Charles E. Townsend, of Jackson, Mich., joint author of the Each-Townsend bill, which was the forerunner of the present railroad rate law, and the member who was chosen by the House Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce to lead the fight for rate legislation on the floor of the House, has prepared a timely discussion of the rate situation, with particular reference to conditions in North Carolina and other States where there is conflict between the State and Federal authorities. Mr. Townsend says:

"The railroad legislation of the Fifty-ninth Congress has, during the short period of its existence, demonstrated its necessity and, therefore, the wisdom of its conservative advocates. Some of the changes proposed by it were so radical and many of its provisions imposed such stupendous duties upon the Commission that it has been impossible up to the present time to get everything well in hand."

"Some great things have been accomplished as a direct result of the law. Rebates, in the nature of passes, and special rates to favored shippers have practically disappeared. The private car and refrigerator evils are now even seldom mentioned. The commission is frequently exercising its powers not only to terminate unreasonable rates, but also to substitute maximum rates in their stead, and the roads are generally obeying the orders."

### Most Important Clause of Law.

"The time has not been sufficient yet for the commission to put in force section 20 of the new law, which, in my opinion, is one of the most important. It is the public utility clause, and provides for a uniform method of fixing accounts. The commission is at work, and a system will be provided and followed."

"Not the least of the many great benefits which have been noted as a result of the legislation, is the disposition of railroad managers to take notice of the fact that the people are intelligently and persistently demanding their rights under their contract with carrying corporations. Many of these managers are recognizing these rights, and the few exceptions are not enjoying life to any great extent. It has already been discovered that the measure was not framed and passed to injure legitimate railroading, but is alike beneficial to the people and to the honest railroad manager. It is no longer possible for a big and powerful corporation to hold the traffic agent of a railroad up by the throat and extort special favors from him. It cannot be done with safety either to the corporation or to the agent."

### Carriers Must Do Duty.

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## STATE RIGHTS UNREAL, SAYS CHARLES E. TOWNSEND

"The Federal Government knows no State lines in the exercise of its power."

"The doctrine of State rights may be used to conjure with, but it becomes a most unreal thing when interposed as a barrier to the exercise of any right distinctively Federal in its nature."

"If the car carriers should foolishly persist in fighting just regulation, an appraisal and valuation of their properties by the Government may be necessary in order that it may be known whether more than a just return upon their investment is being exacted from the people."

"It is more than possible that all carriers may be forced to incorporate under a national law."—Representative Charles E. Townsend.

No sane and sensible man expects that perfect conditions ever will maintain, but improvements have been made and will continue to be made. I am hopeful that the carriers will read the handwriting on the wall of the times and not wait for the enactment of a law to enforce the performance of their every plain duty. If, however, legal force is necessary it will be forthcoming. It would be much better for the carrier to recognize the duties it owes the people and take them in its confidence, rather than assume that the public is its enemy."

Do not claim nor admit that any new principle has been enacted in this legislation. It is only an exercise by the Federal Government of its constitutional power to regulate commerce among the States in enforcing the old common law doctrine that all rates and regulations of common carriers shall be just and reasonable. That has been the right of the Government and the law of the land since the Government was formed and the railroad was born. Federal control and regulation have not always been exercised, but the power has always been there. The development of railroads in all of its complexities presents many difficulties to control at the present time, but difficulties are not insurmountable. The cause for failure to perform public duty."

### North Carolina Case.

"The question of just what is interstate commerce is one of considerable importance, and the North Carolina rate situation is an example in point. 'It is, I believe, generally conceded by constitutional lawyers that in matters over which it has control the Federal Government is supreme. It can exert that control on every foot of the domain within the jurisdiction of the Constitution. It knows no State lines in the exercise of its power. Interstate commerce comprehends not only the railroad or other carrier itself, but all the men and instrumentalities engaged in it, and when there is a mixture or confusion of interstate and intrastate commerce the Federal control is supreme.'"

"Now, I am not familiar with the wording of the North Carolina rate law, but I do know that the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railway are engaged in interstate commerce. I am sure that no train on either of these roads passes between any two places either in or outside of North Carolina which does not carry freight or passengers. It is true, the Federal authority extends to interstate commerce."

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### Appraisal of Roads May Come.

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## THE DOVE OF PEACE OVER THE ARMS

Salvation Workers Say "God Bless You" to Each Other.

The dove of peace today hovers over the Salvation Army and the American Salvation Army in Washington.

"With warm hearty hand shakes and a fond and sincere 'God bless you,' representatives of the rival religious and charitable organizations left Police Headquarters this morning after an hour's investigation by Acting Inspector of Detectives Charles Peck."

At the request of Detectives Parham and O'Brien, Staff Capt. John Smalley and Mrs. Marion Smalley, of the American Salvation Army, and Adjutant William Quirk, of the Salvation Army, called at Inspector Peck's office for a rigid cross-questioning as to the nature and methods of their organizations.

### Quirk States Grievances.

Adjutant Quirk was asked to state what he knew of the American Salvation Army. He told of the invasion of the American Salvation Army in Washington after the original army had been established in Washington for twenty-two years. Adjutant Quirk gave the names of each of the officers who had charge of the American Salvation Army since its establishment in Washington. He said the headquarters of the rival organization was at 133 Pennsylvania avenue, and that only women, girls and children were cared for there.

"The principal grievance we have," said Adjutant Quirk, "is that they have copied our uniforms, solicited money in the name of the Salvation Army, and persons believing they were giving to our organization contributed liberally. The result of their girls who had the saloon routes was not what it should have been, and therefore discredit has been brought upon our organization."

He said that the uniform of the original Salvation Army for seventeen years, and before the advent of the American Salvation Army in Washington she was never insulted or subjected to any indignity. Personally, I know of nothing derogatory to Staff Captain Smalley or his wife. The misconduct brought to my attention occurred while other officers had charge."

Adjutant Quirk then questioned about his own organization. He stated that the Salvation Army collected papers and clothing from residences. Mr. Quirk said that the papers were baled up and sold, and that the clothing was sold to those who were kept at the Industrial Home at 113 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Women, he said, were given lodging at the Central Union Mission.

Quirk, as to the most serious thing he knew of regarding the rival organization, he stated that a policeman patrolling the beat near the Capitol had told him that one of the American Salvation Army girls had been seen to leave headquarters after dark and sit in a park for two hours. This, he declared, reflected discredit on the Salvation Army. Adjutant Quirk commented on the conduct of a certain collector for the American Salvation Army. He declared that she was somewhat glib, and laughed and joked with men in saloons.

### Draws \$12 a Month.

He was then interrogated as to the location of rooms and their use at the Salvation Army Headquarters, 330 Pennsylvania avenue. Adjutant Quirk told the scale of wages for Salvation workers. He said that all expenses had been paid the lieutenant, captains, and adjutants were entitled to pay. The salary for himself and wife, plus house rent, was \$12 a month.

"What do you think should be done with the American Salvation Army?" he asked. "I think it should be discontinued," promptly replied Adjutant Quirk.

"Because they have solicited money in our name. Collected contributions intended for us, copied our uniform and not conducted themselves or their quarters properly."

"As a matter of fact this whole matter is a 'kicking'—it is over money isn't it?" asked Inspector Peck. "Well, not entirely. Of course, that enters into the affair, but there are other things besides, and I simply want an investigation. I know of nothing against Captain Smalley or his wife."

Adjutant Quirk looked at Mrs. Smalley as he spoke. Mrs. Smalley, who had been trembling throughout his talk, broke down and wept.

### Mrs. Smalley's Statement.

Mrs. Smalley was then asked to make a statement. She said of re-true work she had done in police courts and other places, in Canada and other cities, adding that she had founded and built an American Salvation Army home in Philadelphia. She denied emphatically that she had ever been connected with the American Salvation Army, and declared that every contribution her organization had received was solicited in the name of the American Salvation Army. Mrs. Smalley spoke in a tremulous voice, and said she had been made ill by the war that had been waged on her and the organization. She pointed out differences between the uniform she wore and her husband wore from the insignia of the rival organization.

After stating that her organization sold no clothing or papers, and that neither she nor her husband had received a penny of salary during their two months' stay in Washington, Mrs. Smalley told of the location of rooms in the institution she conducted. She declared eleven inmates had been cared for in the home throughout the past two months. Mrs. Smalley said some one came to her and tried to inveigle her into attacking Adjutant Quirk's organization, but refused, saying "It would not be showing a Christ-like spirit to reply to anything."

She said that she had never seen any American Salvation Army worker in low-necked pink or blue shirt waist. She said she was pressed for some comment on this sort of attire for religious workers in Washington, but refused, saying she had never seen such a thing and did not believe it had ever occurred.

"I am conducting a religious organization and home in the proper way," said Mrs. Smalley. "It is a pure, clean, beautiful and Christian organization, and nothing improper has ever gone on in it." She concluded. Here is a copy of the constitution and manual. It will show how we work, what we do."

Inspector Peck, whose position was somewhat on the order of that of a judge of the peace, asked her what she thought of the American Salvation Army. "The trouble seems to be that both organizations have talked too much. I think both had better do your work and keep silent. That will be all for today and I hope there will be no more trouble."

Mrs. Smalley and Adjutant Quirk, who were sitting near each other breathed a sigh of relief and extended their hands. Each took the other's hand firmly and said in an audible voice, "God bless you." Captain Smalley also shook hands with Adjutant Quirk.

A few moments before, however, Captain Smalley said that he was so sure that I could make this matter personal with him and settle it the way I want to. I have had to ask God several times to keep me from doing or saying something that would not look right."

Admiral David D. Porter Garrison, No. 6, Army and Navy Union, at G. A. R. Hall last night. "I reports of committees that report the garrison at the recent national convention. A letter from Gen. A. S. Burt thanked the garrison for its support of him for national commander. Addresses were made by T. A. Lee, M. A. Kubatz, W. A. Hickey, John H. Brown, C. W. Blush, and Dr. E. V. Pettus. The Ladies' Auxiliary announced a lawn fete for the first week of September."

## JAPS IN CONTROL; KOREANS NOW FUGITIVES

Seoul Troops Unable to Cope With Modern Fighting Methods.

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